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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 875)

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Medium Eng./Hindi	ENG	Registration Number	41166
Center	ONLINE	Date	3/10/2017

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
7	12.5	
8	12.5	
9	12.5	
10	12.5	
11	12.5	
12	12.5	
13	12.5	
14	12.5	
15	12.5	
16	12.5	
17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6

All the Best

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Answer all the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 WORDS each. Content of the answers is more important than its length. All questions carry equal marks.

12.5X20=250

1. Centralising recruitment through an All-India Judicial Service (AIJS) will not address the multiple problems in the judiciary and cause new ones instead. Critically evaluate.

अखिल भारतीय न्यायिक सेवा (AIJS) के माध्यम से केंद्रीयकृत भर्ती न्यायपालिका में विद्यमान विभिन्न समस्याओं का समाधान नहीं करेगा अपितु उसके स्थान पर नई समस्याएं उत्पन्न करेगा। आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

The All India Judicial Services (AIJS) were introduced in the 42nd Amendment but they have not seen the light of the day.

Rationale for AIJS

The AIJS will ~~be a~~ bring a transparent and uniform ~~as~~ system of recruitment of judges to the lower courts. At present, ~~the~~ different states have different recruitment exams conducted by their SPSCs, resulting in different standards of lower courts in the country.

They will also attract the best legal talent in the country and help to clear vacancies in lower courts.

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Potential problems of AIJS

(1) The issue of promotions and transfers still needs to be clarified. Only 1/3 of the High courts are filled by lower court judges. So, promotional avenues still scarce.

(2) An All-India Exam can place weaker-rural students at a disadvantage and mushrooming of coaching centres.

(3) Different states have different needs. The problems, similar to NEET, can arise. Can affect the federal structure.

(4) The present All India Services (IAS, IPS, IFoS) have a vacancy of 25%, while the lower courts have only 20% vacancy. So, it is unlikely the AIJS will solve the problem of vacancies.

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Other ~~ga~~ problems in judiciary needs to be taken care of –

(1) Deadlock in Memorandum of Procedure between government and judiciary.

(2) Bringing the courts under the ambit of RTI Act.

(3) ~~Hawin~~ Increasing the judicial strength to 50 judges per 100000 population as recommended by Law Commission.

(4) ~~Digitization~~ Need for digitization of courts ~~to~~

(5) Lack of access to legal aid to the poor

(6) Inefficient investigation by the police leading to acquittals

Thus, there is a need to address all issues simultaneously.

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2. The roots of the most pertinent challenges faced by Indian politics today can be traced to the lack of intra-party democracy in candidate selection and internal elections. Discuss.

वर्तमान समय में भारतीय राजनीति द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली सबसे महत्वपूर्ण चुनौतियों के चिन्हों को उम्मीदवार के चयन और आंतरिक चुनावों में दलों के भीतर लोकतंत्र की कमी में देखा जा सकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Indian politics is facing a number of challenges, like criminalization, money and muscle power, corruption and appeal to communal feelings.

One of the reasons is the lack of intra-party democracy in our political parties. These manifest in different forms —

(1) Dynastic politics, with politicians' children taking party leadership

(2) Tickets are sold to the highest bidder, rather than looking at credentials.

(3) Party membership and tickets are given on caste and communal lines to garner maximum votes.

(4) Very little debate and dissension within the party. Any member

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who disagrees with the leader is removed from the party.

(5) Top party posts are usually given to ~~loy~~ leaders loyal to the ruling family.

The examples are - Sasikala in AIADMK, Yadav family in Samajwadi Party, Nehru-Gandhi in Congress.

There is, thus, a need to instill intra-party democracy in the party. The Election Commission can ~~ask~~ make it mandatory to hold free & fair intra party elections for recognition and registration of parties. Further, parties should be brought under RTI Act.

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3. While the idea behind merger of autonomous bodies in India is to curb overlapping work and reduce expenditure, it may end up doing more harm than good. Discuss.

यद्यपि भारत में स्वायत्त निकायों के विलय के पीछे निहित कारण उनके कार्यों में व्याप्त अतिव्यापन को रोकना और व्यय को कम करना है, लेकिन यह स्थिति को सुधारने के स्थान पर अधिक नुकसान कर सकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Many autonomous bodies, like Tribunals and quasi-judicial bodies are ~~behin~~ being merged to reduce expenditure and curb overlapping jurisdiction

eg- TDSAT (Telecom Disputes ~~Appellate~~ Tribunal) will be merged with

But there is a possibility of harm -

(1) Government is a major litigant and it also appoints most of the members of these bodies. This is a conflict of interest

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(2) Many of these bodies have sectoral expertise and deal with specific issues which might be ~~[illegible]~~ not be possible for ~~oth~~ a large merged body.

(3) Possibility of regulatory capture.

Given these issues, there is a need to approach this with caution.

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4. Well-defined electoral laws and greater powers for the Election Commission of India are required as the existing laws and mechanisms are inadequate to deal with new challenges. Analyse.

सुपरिभाषित चुनावी कानूनों एवं भारत निर्वाचन आयोग के लिए अधिकाधिक शक्तियों की आवश्यकता हैं, क्योंकि मौजूदा कानून और तंत्र नई चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए अपर्याप्त हैं। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

New challenges have emerged in electoral politics and along with the old ones have made the Election Commission (EC) unable to deal with them. Some of them include -

(1) Role of money → The EC had to cancel the RK Nagar by-poll due to rampant use of money to bribe voters.

(2) Paid news → Recently, an MP ~~and~~ government minister was disqualified for paid news.

(3) Communal propaganda by major parties.

(4) Using newspaper and print advertisements → There is no law to prevent advertisements in print

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48 ~~hr~~ hours prior to polling.

(5) Parties are also used as havens for ~~a~~ storing black money, and they need not ~~file IT re~~ pay taxes if they file their IT returns.

(6) Disqualification of MPs/MLAs by Speakers under 10th schedule

In most of the above cases, the EC had to resort to extra-ordinary powers under ~~Ar~~ Article 324 to deal with the situation ~~under~~ in the absence of well defined laws on the issue.

~~Fu~~ Thus, there is a need for well defined laws dealing with paid news (as given in the Law Commission's 255th Report), black money, ~~an~~ disqualification on grounds of conviction, appealing to communal feelings (The recent SC judgement on sec 123(3) of RPA, 1951 should help).

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Further, the laws ~~need to be~~ should allow the EC to decide cases in a time bound manner, using the help of investigative agencies like CBI or ED.

EC should also be allowed to decide disqualifications of ~~members~~ MPs/MLAs under 10th Schedule rather than the Speaker, whose impartiality has been questioned in the last few cases (eg - Arunachal Pradesh).

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5. Privileges should be defined and delimited for the free and independent functioning of the legislatures. In this context, discuss whether there is a need to re-examine the balance between fundamental rights and parliamentary privileges in India.

विधानमंडलों के मुक्त और स्वतंत्र कामकाज के लिए विशेषाधिकार परिभाषित और सीमांकित होने चाहिए। इस संदर्भ में, चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या भारत में मूल अधिकारों और संसदीय विशेषाधिकारों के मध्य संतुलन के पुन: परीक्षण की आवश्यकता है?

Article 105 defines the privileges (special ~~exan~~ exemptions, rights and facilities) available to the Parliament and MPs. These include Freedom of Speech in the premises and right to publish its proceedings. Other privileges flow from British House of Commons.

These privileges were given to preserve the independence of the Parliament and to allow the MPs to voice their opinion freely.

→ But, in recent times, these have been used to silence freedom of speech. eg- Speaker in Karnataka Assembly sent two ~~jou~~ journalists to jail for breach

of privilege.

→ Further, there is a conflict of interest, as the members ~~de~~ ~~define~~ get to judge cases involving themselves.

~~This violates rule~~
This violates right to equality (Art 14).

~~Given these issues, there is a need to re-c~~

→ The absence of codification of privileges gives discretion to the Parliament and Assemblies which goes against Article 14. (Rule of Law)

In this context, there is a need to codify the privileges properly and to ensure that there is a balance between the Fundamental Rights and

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protection of independence of the legislature.

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6. The principle of accountability is an essential part of the rule of law. In this context, discuss the lacunae in government's approach and judiciary's response to the phenomenon of extrajudicial killings in India.

उत्तरदायित्व का सिद्धांत विधि के शासन का एक अनिवार्य अंग है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में न्यायेतर हत्या की घटनाओं के प्रति सरकार के दृष्टिकोण एवं न्यायपालिका की प्रतिक्रिया में विद्यमान कमियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Extra judicial killings have occurred in the conflict ~~points~~ zones of North East (NE), ~~In~~ Kashmir (J&K) and Naxal Areas.

Judiciary's response to this killings

The judiciary has always held these killings to be a violation of rule of law and fundamental Rights (~~A~~ especially Art. 21).

(1) The Supreme court (SC) ordered the investigation of encounter killings in Manipur

(2) The SC also ruled out blanket immunity under AFSPA to the armed forces

Government's response

(1) ~~The go~~ It has held that 'encounter killings' can take place in

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conflict zones., and it is very difficult to prevent it.

(2) The immunity under AFSPA is necessary to deal with a 'war-like' situation.

(3) In case of Manipur, the deaths could not be proved as they happened long time back, which was not acceptable to the SC.

Thus, ~~there~~ the government appears to be shirking its accountability to the extra-judicial killings.

These killings violate Article 21 (Right to Life) and Rule of Law and it is essential that the government investigate these cases.

This helps build trust in the Indian state among the people in NE, J&K and Central India and prevent the growth of terrorism

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7. Explain the rationale behind enacting the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016. Discuss how it can help in revitalizing consumer confidence in the real estate market. Also highlight the hurdles that remain in implementing it.

स्थावर संपदा (विनियमन एवं विकास) कानून, 2016 (रियल एस्टेट (रेगुलेशन एंड डेवलपमेंट) एक्ट, 2016) को अधिनियमित करने के पीछे निहित तर्क की व्याख्या कीजिए। चर्चा कीजिए कि यह स्थावर संपदा बाजार में उपभोक्ताओं के विश्वास को पुनः सशक्त करने में किस प्रकार सहायता कर सकता है। साथ ही इसके क्रियान्वयन में विद्यमान बाधाओं पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

The Real Estate sector faces a number of challenges as given below –

(1) Builders cheat on home-buyers by taking advance amounts but not construct any flat.

(2) Delays in getting permits ~~and~~ and delays in construction.

(3) Buyers have no ~~ac~~ forum for redressal of disputes, except the time consuming consumer courts.

(4) Many buildings do not follow construction rules, leading to frequent collapse or damage

Given these issues, the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act 2016 (RERA)

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was ~~par~~ introduced.

It can help ~~in~~ in revitalization of consumer confidence as follows -

(1) Builders have to keep 70% of the advance funds in an escrow account ~~till~~ for the construction of the apartment.
So, they cannot divert funds to other projects.

(2) All housing projects have to be registered with the Real Estate Regulatory Authority to ensure they follow all rules.

(3) Builders will be responsible for after-sales services and maintenance for 1 year after handing over to buyers.

(4) The Regulatory Authority will also be a forum for consumer dispute redressal, along with consumer courts

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(5) Online tracking of projects and complaints.

But other challenges remain -

(1) Large NPAs in the construction sector, leading to fall in credit flow

(2) ~~Other~~ The problems of getting approvals from multiple bodies still remain

(3) Black money in Real Estate leading to sky-rocketing prices making homes unaffordable.

These challenges need to be addressed to make RERA implementation a success.

8. Moving the subject of water from state list to concurrent list will solve the issues related to governance of water resources. Comment.

जल को राज्य सूची के विषय से समवर्ती सूची में स्थानांतरित करने से जल संसाधन के प्रशासन से संबंधित मुद्दों का समाधान हो जाएगा। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Water resources face a number of problems in India -

(1) Declining sources

(2) Pollution

(3) Inter-state water disputes

(4) ~~Exce~~ Droughts and floods.

Since water is in state list, different states have different legislations, leading to inter-state disparities. Further, This also leads to inter-state water disputes.

But given the importance of water, it is necessary to have central legislation to streamline state laws and help in better governance.

~~This will~~ The existing provisions

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under Article 262 are inadequate.

In this context, the Mihir Shah ~~re~~ Committee recommendation can be looked into. A separate National Water Commission to deal with all water resources and manned by experts is a right step.

The recent amendments Bills to the Inter State Water Disputes Act to have permanent Tribunals ~~was~~ will help in better management of ~~water resou~~ inter-state disputes.

Finally, the Inter State Council should be empowered to discuss ~~these~~ inter-state water disputes.

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9. Give an account of the areas of potential conflict in the relationship between the political executive and civil servants. Also discuss why a healthy working relationship between the two is critical for good governance.

राजनीतिक कार्यकारिणी और सिविल सेवकों के मध्य संबंधों में संभावित संघर्ष के क्षेत्रों का विवरण दीजिए। साथ ही चर्चा कीजिए कि सुशासन के लिए दोनों के बीच स्वस्थ कार्यशील संबंध क्यों महत्वपूर्ण हैं।

Areas of potential conflict between the political executive and civil servants are -

(1) Permanent ~~a~~ nature of civil servants v/s temporary tenure of political executive.

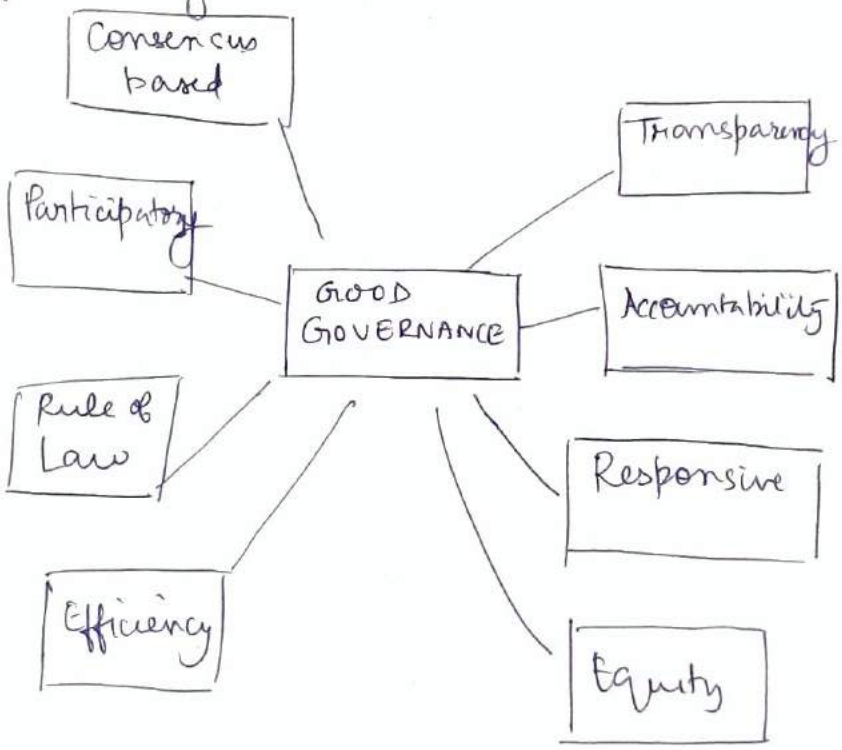
(2) Ministers might want civil servants to be 'committed' to the party's ideology which goes against neutrality of civil servants towards different parties.

(3) Party in power might ~~want~~ cater to only one section of people. This violates impartiality of civil servants.

(4) Ministers might introduce greater transparency, through, say RTI Act. This might be resented by civil servants

(5) Civil servants ~~under~~ do not face criticism. Only the political executive has to take responsibility

Good governance consists of the following components –



For all the above, a healthy relationship between the two executives is essential –

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(1) A Secretary can provide sound advice to ministers ~~to~~, which follows rule of law and responsive to the needs of citizen

(2) The Minister can also expect the civil servants to work with efficiency and ensure better service delivery.

(3) ~~Th~~ Both the executives will be willing to ~~give~~ bring in more transparency, accountability and ~~wa~~ work with the people in a participatory and consensus oriented way.

10. Despite their location in the non-political domain of civil society, NGOs have ended up playing a key, if indirect, role in India's politics. Comment.
सिविल सोसाइटी के गैर-राजनीतिक क्षेत्र में स्थिति होने के बावजूद भी गैर-सरकारी संगठन (NGOs) भारत की राजनीति में भले ही अप्रत्यक्ष, लेकिन महत्वपूर्ण, भूमिका निभा रहे हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

NGOs are a part of social capital (norms, trusts and interactions that facilitate societal cooperation) and they have played an important role in India's politics-

(1) They give voice to the marginalized. eg- Dalit Panthers.

(2) They bring accountability to the government and transparency eg - MKSS ~~of~~ campaign led to the RTI Act.

(3) They shape public opinion and determine electoral outcome. eg - India Against Corruption (IAC) ~~'s~~ movement against corruption led to fall of

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UPA II. and rise of Aam Aadmi Party

(4) They also fight against injustice and displacement. eg - Narmada Bachao Andolan

(5) Help in better public service Delivery. eg - PRATHAM, CEWA

Although these are positive roles, there are also some negative roles played by NGOs -

(1) Many NGOs ~~help~~ are frontal organizations of terrorist groups and generate public opinion in favour of terrorism.

(2) ~~Man~~ They are foreign funded. Foreign govts use these to create subversion in India

(3) They are a source of black money and money laundering.

(4) Some of them stall development projects in tribal areas.

Given the issues raised, there is a need to regulate NGOs.

The ~~gov~~ Centre has made rules for foreign funding under FCRA more stringent. This is a good step, but this should not lead to muzzling of NGOs.

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11. Magnitude of India's urbanisation is not unusual but the pattern is. In this context, examine the issues in the governance of cities in India. Also suggest the reforms required to make Indian cities dynamos of competitive sub-federalism.

भारत के शहरीकरण का विस्तार असामान्य नहीं है लेकिन पैटर्न असामान्य है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में शहरों के प्रशासन से संबंधित मुद्दों का परीक्षण कीजिए। साथ ही भारतीय शहरों को प्रतिस्पर्धी उप-संघवाद के डायनेमो बनाने के लिए आवश्यक सुधारों हेतु सुझाव दीजिए।

About 30% of India's population lives in cities. This number is rising rapidly, leading to governance issues in urban areas as follows –

(1) Lack of actual power to the Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)

(2) Lack of funds to ULBs

(3) Multiple bodies with multiple overlapping jurisdictions.

(4) Absence of grievance redressal mechanisms for citizens.

(5) Large number of regulations but none properly enforced leading to unplanned development

Given (1) - (5) above, basic services like sanitation, electricity, drinking water, public transport have been completely lacking in urban areas.

Reforms to make cities dynamos of competitive sub-federalism

(1) ~~Need to de~~ Principle of subsidiarity — State govts need to devolve actual power and funds to ULBs.

(2) Allow ULBs to raise municipal bonds, ~~The~~ after improving their credit ratings.

(3) Professional experts should be inducted in the ULBs.

(4) Para-statal agencies should be kept to the minimum

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(5) Public Service Delivery Acts should be ~~was~~ introduced, which penalize officials for non-delivery.

(6) Place citizens charters and grievance redressal mechanisms in the government agencies.

(7) Use participatory governance involving citizens in decision making.

(8) Reward cities for doing good jobs. This can encourage competition among cities.

The initiatives like SMART cities, AMRUT, HRIDAY, etc are right steps in helping ~~this~~ cities achieve the goals of UN HABITAT III and emerge as dynamos of India's development.

12. Social boycott should be treated as a criminal offence, rather than being considered as just another form of social evil plaguing the Indian society. Examine.

सामाजिक बहिष्कार को वस्तुतः भारतीय समाज को अभिशप्त करने वाली सामाजिक बुराई का केवल एक अन्य रूप मानने के बजाय, एक आपराधिक कृत्य माना जाना चाहिए। परीक्षण कीजिए।

Social boycott is seen in many forms in the country. Some are as follows-

(1) Dalits are boycotted or excluded from social festivals.

(2) Women are boycotted by villages for marrying outside caste or against parents' will.

(3) Khap Panchayats enforce orders on boycoting couples who marry in the same gotra.

(4) Even religious communities boycott people from another religion.

This has continued even after 70 years of independence.

Recently, Maharashtra made a law making this a criminal

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offence. This is a right step, as it provides a legal recourse to people ~~whose~~ for whom Article 21 has been violated. Even Article 19 is also violated. Thus, making it a criminal offence will help in ensuring the protection of Fundamental Rights of citizens.

Along with this, steps should be taken to

This is in consonance with steps taken ~~to~~ to prevent Dowry (Sec 498 A of IPC) or Untouchability (Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955) which ~~are~~ are also social evils.

Steps should also be taken to spread awareness and education about this social evil.

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13. Human Trafficking in India has emerged as a serious issue, which calls for understanding the complexity of the problem and devising an effective strategy to combat it. Discuss.

भारत में मानव दुर्व्यापार एक गंभीर समस्या के रूप में उभरा है, जो समस्या की जटिलता समझने एवं इससे मुकाबला करने के लिए एक प्रभावी रणनीति तैयार करने का आह्वान करता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Human trafficking involves buying and selling of women and children for sex, domestic work, factories, etc.

It clearly violates Articles 21, 19, and 23 of the Constitution.

It has emerged as a serious issue

(1) Girls from Assam are smuggled out to Bangladesh.

(2) Women from tribal areas in Central India are sold as sex workers in other parts of India

(3) Children abductions have increased 4-fold in last 10 years (NCRB)

(4) There is also an international dimension. ~~Most~~ Indian women are trafficked to the middle East

as wives ~~to~~ of Arab Sheikhs.

~~Some~~ Some ways to tackle the issue -

(1) Need for greater research on this issue

(2) Collaboration with other countries, especially Arab and East Asian countries.

(3) Education and raising awareness especially among tribals.

(4) Reducing poverty

(5) Need for an effective law to deal with the issue.

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14. A weak teacher education system is at the core of India's problems in school education. Evaluate. In this context, also enumerate the recommendations of the High-Powered Commission on Teacher Education constituted by the Supreme Court of India.

कमजोर शिक्षक शिक्षा प्रणाली स्कूली शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में भारत की समस्याओं के मूल में है। मूल्यांकन कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, भारत के सर्वोच्च न्यायालय द्वारा गठित शिक्षक शिक्षा पर उच्च-स्तरीय आयोग की अनुशंसाओं को भी सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

A weak teacher education can affect school education in ~~to~~ the following ways -

(1) Lack of competence to teach

(2) Inability to convey concepts to the students.

(3) Inability to understand students' mental and psychological needs and problems.

(4) Frequent resort to corporal punishments.

~~Given the above~~

~~The~~ In India, this weak teacher education system has contributed to declining school education

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standards, especially at the primary level. Most states have different recruitment methods for ~~to~~ primary teachers, but very ~~little~~ few place emphasis on teacher education

This can explain falling ~~at~~ school attendance among students and inability to properly read and write (as given in the ASER Report).

The High Powered Commission, like many other commissions in the past, has recommended -

→ standardizing teacher education in the country

→ ~~Creating~~ Teachers should pass a Teacher Eligibility Test at regular intervals for promotions

→ Set up a Commission ~~to~~ to ~~standa~~ prepare a syllabus and other modules for teacher education

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15. It has been argued that the recent order of the Supreme Court to prevent the misuse of Section 498A institutionalises the prejudices and rehabilitates the myths, which the women's movement in India has battled over decades. Discuss.

यह तर्क दिया जा रहा है कि धारा 498A के दुरुपयोग को रोकने के लिए सुप्रीम कोर्ट का हालिया आदेश वस्तुतः उन पूर्वाग्रहों को संस्थागत एवं उन मिथकों को पुनर्स्थापित करता है, जिनसे भारत में महिला आंदोलन ने कई दशकों तक संघर्ष किया है। चर्चा कीजिए।

The Supreme Court (SC) has ordered the setting up of committees to study ~~the~~ ~~ca~~ whether an arrest is necessary under Sec 498 A of IPC, related to Dowry Harrasment

These committees are ~~to~~ to consist of civil society and other members in the locality. ~~, who will~~

Sec 498 A allows immediate arrest of the accussed in a Dowry Harrasment Case. The SC opined that the provision was misused by jealous or angry women against their husbands or in. laws

But this is the very myth and prejudice that women's organizations

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have been fighting for decades. The SC judgement only reinforces them. Many ~~activists~~ activists ~~have~~ and scholars have criticized this judgement while also pointing out that many women are victims of dowry harrasment in India. This is a blow to their fight for justice.

Further, the committee is likely to go against the woman as it is made of society members who are likely to be patriarchal

The SC's argument that ~~this~~ the low conviction rates under 498 A

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point is misuse ~~is~~ is not ~~not~~ acceptable, as conviction rates are low for murders and rapes also.

There is an immediate need to review the judgement.

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16. As strategic interests between India and US continue to converge, defence has emerged as a major area of cooperation between the two. Discuss the significance and possible implications of this development.

जैसा कि भारत और संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका के बीच रणनीतिक हितों का एकीकरण जारी है, रक्षा दोनों देशों के बीच सहयोग के एक प्रमुख क्षेत्र के रूप में उभरा है। इस विकास के महत्व और संभावित निहितार्थों की चर्चा कीजिए।

India and US have come together in recent years, ever since the Indo-US Nuclear deal and now, under Modi's leadership.

Defence has emerged as major area of cooperation –

(1) India signed the LEMOA agreement for exchange of military logistics with the US.

(2) India also is a part of Malabar Trilateral Military Exercises with US and Japan.

(3) Lockheed Martin of US plans to set up factory in

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India

(4) India ~~has~~ also purchases defence equipment and aircraft, like Apache and Chinook Helicopters.

(5) India ~~p~~ signed an agreement to procure drones from the US.

~~The~~ Significance

(1) It shows a shift in India's policy away from Russia to US

(2) It is a way to counter China's aggression in the Pacific

(3) It is a scope for increasing FDI into defence.

Implications

(1) It can anger China, which might become more aggressive

as seen in Doklam.

(2) It can alienate Russia, our largest defence partner.

(3) It can help India establish freedom of navigation in ~~Indi~~ South China Sea and counter China's string of Pearls.

(4) It can also help in ~~counterm~~ ~~loo~~ Act East Policy as US has good relations with most of ASEAN countries.

(5) India might be forced to send troops to Iraq and Afghanistan

There is a need to approach this growing cooperation with caution and ~~keep~~ continue the friendship and cooperation with Russia, at the same time.

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17. India's contribution to peacekeeping missions of the United Nations has remained steadfast despite changes in the nature, form and variety of UN peace keeping missions. Examine.

संयुक्त राष्ट्र शांति स्थापना अभियानों (UN peace keeping missions) की प्रकृति, ढाँचे और आयामों में परिवर्तन के बावजूद संयुक्त राष्ट्र के शांति स्थापना अभियानों में भारत का योगदान निरंतर बना हुआ है। परीक्षण कीजिए।

India has been one the largest contributors to the UN Peacekeeping forces. CRPF personnel mostly go for these peacekeeping missions. Sudan (Darfur), Haiti, ~~Cent~~ Congo are some of the missions to which India has sent its troops

Given India's steadfast commitment to the Peacekeeping Missions, there is a need for greater say ~~in~~ for India in the UN Security Council which approves these missions. That is why India has been demanding UNSC reforms.

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18. India's partnership with Africa is an amalgam of African development priorities as well as India's development objectives. Discuss. Also highlight the initiatives taken by India in this context.

अफ्रीका के साथ भारत की साझेदारी अफ्रीका के विकास की प्राथमिकताओं के साथ-साथ भारत के विकास लक्ष्यों का सम्मिश्रण है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही भारत द्वारा इस संदर्भ में की गई पहलों पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

India's partnership with Africa works on multiple dimensions as follows –

(1) Strategic → Defence treaties with South Africa or Nuclear material supply from Namibia

(2) Food Security → Pulses prourement from Mozambique

(3) Climate change → India has helped in drought-proofing, afforestation and setting up of solar farms in Africa.

(4) Electricity → Solar Mamas are ~~trained~~ African women trained in running solar appliances for their household chores. They were trained in India.

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(5) Development finance → India is a net donor to Africa. It also is a member of African Development Bank (AfDB) and headquarters of AARDO are in India.

(6) Indian Ocean → India provides early warning for Tsunamis ~~on~~ to the rim nations ~~on~~ of East Africa.

(7) Diaspora → There is a large Indian diaspora in Africa which has played an important role in setting up businesses there.

(8) UN → India has voiced the concerns of the African community in ~~India~~ UN

Points (2)-(8) are ~~also~~ clearly ~~do~~ development oriented objectives

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in ~~the~~ the India - African partnership.

~~Both these countries also play~~

Both Africa and India are major trading partners and India also imports oil and fertilizers from North Africa.

India has also invited the African nations to join the International Solar Alliance

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19. Comment on the role of International Court of Justice in upholding the values of international law. In this context, also highlight the association of India with the ICJ over the years.

अंतर्राष्ट्रीय विधि के मूल्यों को बनाए रखने में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय न्यायालय की भूमिका पर टिप्पणी कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, विगत वर्षों में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय न्यायालय के साथ भारत के संबंध को भी प्रकाशित कीजिये।

The International Court of Justice (ICJ) is ~~an~~ ~~a~~ the judiciary organ of the UN. It works as per the UN Charter and resolves disputes between nations.

Over the years, it has resolved many such disputes and upheld international law, ensuring a peaceful world.

The judges are made up of many nationalities which lend a credibility to its rulings.

India has ~~used~~ been associated with the ICJ since the beginning and has approached the court

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to settle disputes, ~~with na~~ such as the ENRON scandal ~~an~~ and recently, the Kulbushan Jadhav case, where India got a stay on Pakistan's execution of Jadhav

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20. In view of the focus on trans-regional economic corridors and changing regional geo-politics and geo-economics, critically discuss the idea of an Indo-Pacific Economic Corridor.

पार-क्षेत्रीय आर्थिक गलियारों एवं बदलती क्षेत्रीय भू-राजनीति और भू-अर्थनीति को ध्यान में रखते हुए, भारत-प्रशांत आर्थिक गलियारे के विचार पर आलोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

Geo-politics and geo-economics determine ~~the~~ trans-regional economic corridors. India is a part of such corridors, like International North South Transport Corridor (INSTC), Eurasian Economic Union, South Asian Free Trade Area (SAFTA), Bangladesh, China, India, Myanmar (BCIM) Corridor, etc

Indo-Pacific Economic Corridor

This corridor can serve the following geo-political and economic objectives of India—

(1) Counter China's dominance in South China Sea (SCS) and

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and Indian Ocean.

(2) Establish close trade relations with ASEAN and Australia. India can sell its services to them and procure Uranium from Australia.

(3) Establish relations with the Pacific Island Nations. They are the largest voting bloc in the UN.

(4) Obtain a cheaper and faster trade route to the Americas (especially NAFTA and MERCOSUR).

(5) This region is also a source of important minerals and petroleum

There can be potential problems -

(1) This can make China more

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aggressive.

(2) India might have to compete in the garments industry with countries like Vietnam which can be harmful to Indian SMEs.

(3) The RCEP agreements are already in progress, and these can create problems with issues on IPRs and investments.

(4) Many countries have divergent interests in this area. It ~~Sh~~ can lead to the problems we see in ~~in~~ SAFTA, which has made the whole concept of SAFTA defunct.

~~Given this~~ The idea of such a corridor is a good one. But this needs to be aligned with India's Act East Policy.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 876)

Name of Candidate	ARANYAK SAIKIA		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENG	Registration Number	41166
Center	ONLINE	Date	10/10/2017

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
7	12.5	
8	12.5	
9	12.5	
10	12.5	
11	12.5	
12	12.5	
13	12.5	
14	12.5	
15	12.5	
16	12.5	
17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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Answer all the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 WORDS each. Content of the answers is more important than its length. All questions carry equal marks.

12.5X20=250

1. While India has taken a number of steps in order to substantially improve its ranking in the World Bank's 'Ease of Doing Business' Index, it needs to take further action in this regard. Elaborate. Also analyse the utility of these rankings vis-a-vis India's objective of facilitating a sound entrepreneurial environment.

जहां, भारत ने विश्व बैंक के 'इज ऑफ़ डूइंग बिज़नेस' (व्यापार करने की सुगमता) सूचकांक में अपनी रैंकिंग में सार्थक सुधार करने हेतु कई कदम उठाए हैं, वहीं भारत को इस संबंध में आगे और अधिक कार्यवाही करने की आवश्यकता है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। साथ ही सुदृढ़ उद्यमिता वातावरण प्रदान करने के भारत के उद्देश्य के परिप्रेक्ष्य में ऐसी रैंकिंग की उपयोगिता का भी विश्लेषण कीजिए।

India's rank in World Bank's 'Ease of Doing Business' Index (EODB) improved only one spot, despite taking important steps as follows –

(1) Introduction of GST
(2) Bringing Insolvency and Bankruptcy code (IBC)
(3) Logistics Efficiency Enhancement Programme (LEEP)
(4) Urging States to implement the 340 point Business Reform Action Plan (BRAP)
(5) Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA) implementation
(6) Bringing single-window clearance

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mechanisms in many sectors.

(7) Easing FDI restrictions. eg - Abolishing FIPB.

Yet, a lot needs to be done, as per the EODB Report -

(1) Improving Labour Rigidities.

(2) Making it easier to close down businesses and start one

(3) Getting access to credit, especially for small industries (SMEs)

(4) Reducing regulations in many sectors

~~Improv~~

Utility of EODB Ranking

Improvement in These rankings bring following advantages -

(1) Reduce costs of doing business and raise competitiveness of Indian Industry.

(2) Signal investors about a profitable business climate in India

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This can help in Make-~~in~~ in-India, Start-up India and other initiatives resulting in job creation, innovation and export earnings.

The EODB index, is however, restricted to only Mumbai and Delhi and might not reflect the true ~~the~~ business climate in India. Further, India scored poorly, as many other countries also undertook reforms (based on Distance-to-Frontier approach). India's introduction of GST was also not reflected in the index.

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2. In wake of the agrarian crisis that the country is witnessing, discuss the need for adopting an income-centric approach in preference to a production-centric one as the basis of agricultural policy. In this context, also highlight the steps that should be taken to achieve the goal of doubling the income of farmers by 2021-22 and the challenges that exist.

देश द्वारा सामना किए जा रहे कृषि संकट के आलोक में, कृषि नीति के आधार के रूप में उत्पादन-केंद्रित दृष्टिकोण के स्थान पर आय-केंद्रित दृष्टिकोण अपनाने की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, 2021-22 तक किसानों की आय दोगुना करने का लक्ष्य प्राप्त करने के लिए जो कदम उठाए जाने चाहिए, उनके साथ-साथ विद्यमान चुनौतियों पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

Indian agriculture saw negative growth rates in 2014-15 and has marginally recovered.
The agrarian crisis can be seen in –
(1) Falling or stagnant yields
(2) Falling farmer incomes
(3) Rising indebtedness leading to suicides.

The ~~result~~ cause of this crisis is due to the production-centric approach of the ~~G~~ government's policy.
As a result, while production has improved, farmer incomes have stagnated. ~~Moreover,~~

~~yes~~ This is because –
(1) Agricultural demand is inelastic.

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(2) So, a bumper crop leads to a massive fall in prices leading to fall in farmer incomes.

Thus, there is a need to move towards an income-centric approach.

Steps to be taken to double farmer's income by 2022

(1) Go for Evergreen revolution (as suggested by Swaminathan Commission)

(2) Need integrated water and pest management, along with drip irrigation, micro irrigation, etc

(3) Organic farming to reduce soil degradation.

(4) Need to diversify towards non-food crops. Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) is a right step.

(5) ~~Gov~~ Risk insurance. ~~PM~~ like PM Fasal Bima Yojana.

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(6) Remove restrictions on farmers to sell only in APMCs.
e-NAM initiative needs to be taken further.
Contract farming can be introduced

(7) Need greater R&D on drought proofing agriculture.

(8) Develop aqua-ponics, mixed farming and other new techniques.

(9) Remove restrictions on stock limits under Essential Commodities Act. Allow farmers to export.

(10) Introduction of GM crops.

(11) Providing credit at ~~so~~ cheaper ~~a~~ rates.

(12) Use AADHAAR, Jan Dhan & Mobile improve financial inclusion

(13) Develop food processing industries for value addition.

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3. It is argued that India's fiscal centre of gravity has rapidly shifted from the Centre to the States. Analyse the statement in context of the debate on fiscal discipline. Also, enumerate the key recommendations of the N.K. Singh panel on Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act.

यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि भारत का राजकोषीय गुरुत्वाकर्षण का केंद्र तेजी से केन्द्र से राज्यों की ओर स्थानांतरित हुआ है। राजकोषीय अनुशासन पर वाद-विवाद के संदर्भ में इस कथन का विश्लेषण कीजिए। साथ ही, राजकोषीय उत्तरदायित्व एवं बजट प्रबंधन अधिनियम पर एन. के. सिंह पैनल की प्रमुख अनुशंसाओं को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

While the centre's ~~fisce~~ Fiscal Deficit (FD) has steadily fallen from 4.5% of GDP in 2012-13 to 3.5% in 2016-17, the states FD have risen ~~during the sam~~ in the last 2 years, because of the following -

(1) Introduction of UDAY Bonds.

(2) Greater rise in revenue and capital expenditure.

(3) ~~Fall~~ Slowdown in growth leading to stagnation in tax revenues.

Further, states have been relatively lax in exercising fiscal discipline.

The loan waivers announcement by UP, Maharashtra, etc will put further pressure on state finances

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Recommendation of NK Singh FRBM committee

(1) Reduce ~~to~~ FD and Revenue Deficit to 3% and 0.8% by 2021-22.

(2) ~~The~~ Government debt should 60% of GDP

(3) Establish an independent Fiscal ~~&~~ Stability Council to ~~regul~~ oversee fiscal consolidation.

(4) Escape clause from fiscal consolidation only for certain issues —
(a) National Security
(b) Natural Calamity
(c) GDP growth is below 300 basis points for 4 consecutive quarters.

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4. Strategic sale of state-run firms is a prudent step to deal with the challenges being faced by the public sector enterprises in India. Comment. Also enumerate other measures that can be taken in light of NITI Aayog's suggestions in this regard.

भारत में सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उद्यमों द्वारा सामना की जा रही चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए राज्य-संचालित उद्यमों की रणनीतिक बिक्री एक विवेकपूर्ण कदम है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही इस संबंध में नीति आयोग के सुझावों के प्रकाश में उठाए जा सकने वाले अन्य उपायों को भी सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

Strategic sale involves ~~the~~ transfer of ownership of a Public Sector Enterprise (PSE) from the government to a private player.

~~The~~

Advantages of strategic sale

(1) Brings in a new management ~~with better~~ which is more accountable to the firm's health

(2) Improves costs and efficiency

(3) Brings in new skills and technology transfer

(4) Helps the government meet its fiscal deficit targets.

(5) Saves tax payer money from running loss-making entities.

Thus, strategic sale helps to counter many challenges faced by PSEs like loss-making, inefficiencies and unaccountable management

NITI Aayog has suggested further measures to overcome these challenges, as under-

(1) Bringing greater competition in those sectors where PSEs have monopoly, eg- SAIL.

(2) Monetizing other assets of PSEs. eg- vacant land

(3) Non-price revenue measures eg- Advertizing and leasing out vacant land, etc

(4) Greater managerial autonomy

The Mini Ratna and Maharatna status were given to give greater autonomy to CPSEs

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for ~~better to~~ borrowing from abroad; raising capital, etc.

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5. Shell companies in India are neither legally defined nor properly understood. Analyse in the light of recent developments, prevalent understanding and steps required to effectively deal with shell companies.

भारत में शेल कंपनियां न तो कानूनी रूप से परिभाषित हैं और न ही उनके विषय में उचित समझ है। हाल के घटनाक्रमों, व्याप्त (प्रचलित) समझ और शेल कंपनियों से प्रभावी ढंग से निपटने हेतु आवश्यक कदमों के आलोक में विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Shell companies are entities which undertake very little physical operations or manufacturing but are involved in –

(1) Money laundering
(2) Tax evasion
(3) Financial frauds.

In the absence of a legal definition, these have proliferated. The government has recently undertaken steps to deal with them, as follows –

(1) Defining the Place of Effective Management (POEM)

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for taxation.

(2) Mulling the option of notifying GAAR.

(3) ED ~~and~~ CBI, RBI and SEBI have instituted inquiries and raids into suspected shell firms, after demonetization.

(4) ~~Entering in~~ Modifying the DTAAs with Cyprus and Singapore to prevent tax evasion by shell firms.

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6. If a larger population in India is to be involved in the economy in a big way, Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) are key. Elaborate. Also discuss the challenges faced by the SME sector in India and give an account of the measures taken by the government to deal with these.

यदि भारत में एक बड़ी आबादी को अर्थव्यवस्था में बड़े पैमाने पर सम्मिलित करना है, तो लघु और मध्यम उद्यम (SMEs) महत्वपूर्ण हैं। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। इसके साथ ही, भारत में SME क्षेत्रक द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों पर भी चर्चा कीजिए और इनसे निपटने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का विवरण भी प्रदान कीजिए।

Small and Medium Enterprises, as per MSME Act, are those that have investments of less than ₹ 10 crore.

Advantages of SMEs

(1) They have highest job generation potential per rupee of investment

(2) They employ women and marginalized sections (eg SC/ST) and can bring inclusive development

(3) They ~~at~~ are export earners.

Hence, there is a need to focus on SMEs.

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Challenges faced by SMEs

(1) Stiff competition from MNCs and larger firms

(2) Lack of a skilled workforce

(3) Lack of access to formal credit.

(4) Absence of marketing

(5) Inability to reap economies of scale.

Measures taken by government

(1) Defence Procurement Policy has preference for 'Buy Indian'. Similarly, Defence, Production Policy.

(2) Priority sector lending to SMEs.

(3) Providing concessionary credit and refinancing through MUDRA, SIDBI, etc.

(4) Developing a skilled labour force through Skill India.

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(5) Using e-governance and Digital India to ease regulatory hurdles

(6) ~~Developing~~ Marketing of India Handloom Brand and Zero Effect Zero Defect (ZED) Scheme.

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7. What are the reasons for the growing informalization of industrial labour in India? Discuss the issues associated with the phenomenon and reforms required to deal with them.

भारत में औद्योगिक श्रम के बढ़ते अनौपचारीकरण के क्या कारण हैं? इस परिघटना से जुड़े मुद्दों और उनसे निपटने हेतु आवश्यक सुधारों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Industrial labour is getting informalized ever since 1991 reforms.

Some reasons -

(1) Rigid labour laws makes it difficult to hire and fire permanent workers. So, firms resort to contractual labour.

(2) Big firms are resorting to automation, ~~so~~. So, most workers pushed to the informal sector

(3) Most of the growth has taken pence in Services, where employment elasticity is low

(4) Lack of skills is ~~forcing~~ making workers unemployable in Hi-skilled industries

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As a result, nearly 92% of our workforce is in the informal sector.

Associated problems -

(1) Lack of gainful employment to labour.

(2) Absence of skill development.

(3) Increasing vulnerabilities from lack of social security, etc.

Reforms needed

(1) Improve labour laws like IDA, 1947, Factories Act 1948, etc. The 4 Labour Codes introduced recently is a right step.

(2) Invest in skill training and apprenticeship like Skill India and Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme.

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(3) Facilitate Ease of Doing Business and focus on manufacturing. Make in India is a good step.

(4) Provide a robust innovation and start-up ecosystem under Start-up India.

(5) Provide portability of social security and accident insurance to workers.

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8. A number of far-reaching developments have taken place in the local and global energy space which have to be reflected in our own energy policy framework. Discuss.

स्थानीय और वैश्विक ऊर्जा क्षेत्र में कई दूरगामी घटनाएं घटित हुई हैं, जिन्हें हमारी अपनी ऊर्जा नीति के ढांचे में प्रतिबिंबित होना है। चर्चा कीजिए।

The energy space has new developments recently, with both global and local developments, as below –

(1) Global space

(a) Increased production from shale gas leading to low crude oil prices.

(b) Greater push towards renewable energy

(c) Increased financing of renewable and efficient energy using Green Bonds, Green Climate Fund, etc.

(2) Local space

(a) Discovery of gas hydrates in Krishna - Godavari Basin.

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(b) ~~Gho~~ Greater production of coal and coal bed methane.

(c) Lowest tariff for solar power at ₹2 per kwh in Rewa solar plant

(d) ~~Aa~~ Development of green bonds in the Indian market.

Clearly, these developments have to be reflected in India's energy policy. Some things have been incorporated as –

(1) Greater reliance on US for shale gas.

(2) Creating strategic ~~pet~~ crude reserves in ~~V~~ Padur, Mangalore, etc.

(3) Push towards renewable energy through National Solar Mission, etc

But a lot needs to be done, as –

(1) Bringing more private players

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(2) Greater trade in renewable energy certificates and green bonds.

The recently introduced Hydrocarbon Exploration & Licensing Policy is a Right step in This regard.

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9. The Indian IT-BPM (Information Technology-Business Process Management) industry is a global powerhouse today and its impact on India and the world has been unprecedented. Comment. Also, mention the challenges being faced by India's IT-BPM sector.

भारतीय IT-BPM (Information Technology-Business Process Management या सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी-व्यापार प्रक्रिया प्रबंधन) उद्योग आज एक वैश्विक शक्ति का केंद्र है और भारत एवं विश्व पर इसका प्रभाव अभूतपूर्व रहा है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत के IT-BPM क्षेत्रक द्वारा सामना की जा रही चुनौतियों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।

The Indian IT-BPM industry has made a significant contribution to India and World economy as follows –

(1) It has fueled services led growth of 8-9% of India post 1991

(2) It is a major employer of skilled talent.

(3) Major foreign exchange earner

(4) Helps world businesses grow by providing cheap but reliable talent pool

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Challenges

But in recent years, the sector has faced many challenges. Services exports actually turned negative in 2016-17. Some reasons -

(1) Increased competition from countries like China and Mexico

(2) Protectionist policies, especially in the US, eg - H1B visa restrictions.

(3) ~~Two~~ Domestically, it is facing problems like -
(a) Lack of skilled workforce.
(b) Absence of digital infrastructure
(c) Domestic market for IT-BPM sector still small.

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(4) Increased automation and use of artificial intelligence (AI).

These challenges must be overcome. Steps like Digital India, M-SIPS, Service Exports from India Scheme, easing FDI flows are right steps.

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10. An effective multi-modal logistics and transport sector will make the Indian economy more competitive. Analyse.

एक प्रभावी मल्टी-मॉडल लॉजिस्टिक्स (बहु-रूपात्मक संभरण) और परिवहन क्षेत्रक भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था को और अधिक प्रतिस्पर्धी बनाएगा। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Multi-modal logistics and transport sector involves use of different modes ~~use~~ of transport like roadways, railways and airways, and logistics like ports, bus terminals railway stations, etc.

Advantages of this system

(1) Greater synergy between the different sectors lowers transport costs.

(2) Helps in unification of markets and achieves economies of scale.

(3) Different regions can specialize based on comparative advantage.

(4) ~~Helps~~ Improves ~~con~~ connectivity to the remote locations.

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(5) These help in greater labour and capital flows.

Points (1) - (5) can make any economy competitive. So, it is especially relevant for India.

Steps taken by India in this regard.

(1) Bharat Pariyojana
(2) Sagarmala
(3) Dedicated Freight Corridors
(4) Development of Inland Waterways
(5) Logistics Efficiency ~~Imp~~ ~~and~~ Enhancement Programme.
(6) Use of RFID in ports and National Highway Toll Plazas.

These steps have helped India improve its rankings in the

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Logistics Performance Index

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11. Climate change threatens sustainable development, impairs socio-economic development and reinforces cycles of poverty across the globe. In this context, discuss the utility of climate risk insurance as an instrument within a comprehensive climate risk management system

जलवायु परिवर्तन पूरे विश्व में सधारणीय विकास को जोखिम में डालता है, सामाजिक-आर्थिक विकास को क्षीण करता है और गरीबी के चक्र को मजबूत बनाता है। इस संदर्भ में, व्यापक जलवायु जोखिम प्रबंधन प्रणाली के अंतर्गत एक साधन के रूप में जलवायु जोखिम बीमा की उपयोगिता पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Climate change, resulting from excessive greenhouse gas emissions and deforestation, has the following effects -

(1) Highly erratic monsoons — frequent droughts and floods

(2) Sea level ~~rising~~ rise and melting of glaciers, leading to drying of rivers and inundation of coastal plains.

(3) Increased extreme events like heat waves

~~(4) Fal~~

All these effects lead to -

(1) Falling agricultural yield affecting food security.

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(2) Increased desertification and soil degradation.

(3) Increased water stress

(4) Greater natural calamities and costs of reconstruction.

Hence, They affect poorer sections more and perpetuate vicious cycle of poverty.

In this context, there is a need for climate risk insurance to mitigate the risks of climate change, ~~apart~~ especially for the poor.

~~Some benefits from this~~

Other ~~p~~ components of the climate management system could include –

(1) Early warning and forecasting.

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(2) Adhering to Sendai Principles on Disaster Risk Reduction.

(3) Climate Smart Agriculture

(4) Greater focus on renewables.

All ~~of~~ the above components must work in tandem to ensure better management.

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12. Why are women particularly vulnerable to the impact of natural disasters? Also analyse, with adequate examples, how women can play a more effective role in disaster risk management cycle.

प्राकृतिक आपदाओं के प्रभावों के प्रति महिलाएं विशेष रूप से सुभेद्य क्यों होती हैं? साथ ही, समुचित उदाहरणों के साथ विश्लेषण कीजिए कि किस प्रकार महिलाएं आपदा जोखिम प्रबंधन चक्र में अधिक प्रभावी भूमिका निभा सकती हैं।

Women are particularly vulnerable to natural disasters due to the following reasons —

(1) In case of droughts, women have to travel far to get water.

(2) Primary burden of food and water falls on women in a household.

(3) In patriarchal society, ~~AF~~ men capture most of the resources. During disasters, as resources become scarce, the problem becomes more acute.

(4) Women also need to look after children.

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Women can play a more effective role ~~as~~ in disaster risk management as follows –

(1) They can teach children ~~to~~ on what steps to take during disasters.

(2) They can better manage finances, which can help tide over difficulties during disasters.

(3) Women can organize into ~~st~~ Self Help Groups (SHGs) to pool their savings and get access to disaster insurance.

(4) They can also undertake community disaster management programmes, like constructing embankments, granaries, etc.

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13. In view of the seriousness of heat waves and its consequences, greater attention is required for dealing with it as a natural disaster. Analyse in the context of recent developments and the actions taken by relevant government bodies.

हीट वेव (ग्रीष्म लहर) और उसके परिणामों की गंभीरता के आलोक में, एक प्राकृतिक आपदा के रूप में इससे निपटने हेतु अधिक ध्यान दिए जाने की आवश्यकता है। हाल के घटनाक्रमों और संबद्ध सरकारी निकायों द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों के संदर्भ में विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Heat waves have become increasingly common in the world due to climate change. The WMO defines it as a period of temperatures ~~above~~ of 5°C above average for 5 consecutive days.

(1) Europe experienced one in 2003 leading to loss of 10000 lives.

(2) ~~Ind~~ Indian states of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh witnessed significant deaths.

Thus, there is a greater need to focus on this disaster.

Accordingly, the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA)

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has brought out guidelines to deal with heat waves.

Some salient features of these guidelines are—

(1) Early ~~w~~ forecasting and warning of heat waves.

(2) ~~Ar~~ Greater information dissemination to the public through SMSes, ~~H~~ media, etc

(3) Setting up heat wave treatment wings in all public hospitals.

(4) Setting up water distribution outlets and shade centres along roads.

(5) ~~&~~ ~~Clim~~ Acclimatization of tourists to the local conditions.

(6) Setting up emergency helpline and ambulance services.

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Many governments have adopted these guidelines, like Odisha and Telangana and brought down the number of deaths due to heat waves.

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14. While genome editing offers immense potential benefits in the area of healthcare, there are a lot of apprehensions regarding its use. Discuss.

जहां, जीनोम एडिटिंग स्वास्थ्य सेवा के क्षेत्र में बहुत अधिक लाभ की संभावना प्रस्तुत करता है, वहीं इसके उपयोग के संबंध में काफी आशंकाएं भी मौजूद हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

Genome editing has become popular due to the invention of CRISPR Cas 9 gene editing technique

It involves cutting and inserting new genes or modifying existing ones to get desired results.

Potential benefits from genome editing in healthcare -

(1) Can be used to cure genetic disorders like Down's Syndrome.

(2) Mitochondrial gene therapy was used recently to remove disease causing ~~gene~~ mitochondrial genes from the embryo

(3) Can be used to treat cancers by restricting cell growth.

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(4) Can edit the Yamanaka genes to reprogramme and reverse cell ageing.

(5) Enzyme and protein production can be controlled and new drugs can be made or their efficacy improved.

But some people raise apprehensions about gene editing, like –

(1) Possibility of designer babies

(2) Can use this to kill or conduct biological warfare.

Thus, ~~there is~~ the following two things can be done –

(1) Have a robust regulatory regime to ensure gene editing is done ethically.

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(2) Make gene editing data public to give greater transparency and ~~fai~~ repose faith in the public.

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15. Discuss various ways in which supercomputers have benefitted mankind over the years. Also enumerate the objectives of the National Supercomputing Mission and the mechanism for its implementation.

उन विभिन्न तरीकों पर चर्चा कीजिए जिसके माध्यम से विगत वर्षों में सुपर कंप्यूटरों ने मानव जाति को लाभान्वित किया है। इसके साथ ही राष्ट्रीय सुपरकंप्यूटिंग मिशन के उद्देश्यों और इसके कार्यान्वयन के तंत्र को भी सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

Supercomputers are computers with a very high computing power than ordinary computers.

Benefits from supercomputers

(1) Weather forecasting
(2) Particle Physics Experiments like LHC, ALICE, etc in CERN.
(3) Space launches.
(4) Defence analytics
(5) Medical ~~sci~~ science research.
(6) ~~Co~~ Private firms are increasingly using these to analyse Big Data and improve consumer choices.

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Objectives of National supercomputing Mission

(1) To make India a leader in production of supercomputers.

(2) To build one of the fastest supercomputers.

(3) To incentivize research in the production of supercomputers and also finance its production

(4) To use super-computers for ~~use in~~ various applications like the ones listed in previous page.

It seeks to achieve this by roping in the IITs and IISC and in collaboration with foreign faculty and universities

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~~Re~~ The PARAM-ISHAN supercomputer launched recently is a product of this Mission.

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16. Widely seen as a disruption for the traditional banking and financial institutions, cryptocurrencies have gained significant traction lately, at the same time creating a regulatory nightmare for regulators across the globe. Discuss.

पारंपरिक बैंकिंग और वित्तीय संस्थानों के लिए व्यापक रूप से व्यवधान के रूप में देखी जाने वाली, साथ ही विश्व भर में नियामकों के लिए एक नियामकीय दुःस्वप्न का निर्माण करने वाली, *क्रिप्टोकरेंसी* ने हाल ही में महत्वपूर्ण पकड़ स्थापित की है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Crypto currencies are virtual - digital currencies that run on computer algorithms using block chain technology. They have become popular in recent times, and many countries like US, Japan, etc accept it as a legal payment.

Reasons for its popularity

(1) Encryption ensures that the transactions are secure.

(2) Anonymity → as neither the buyer nor seller know each other.

(3) Global currency → that transcends country boundaries.

(4) ~~Secure~~ Security to the holder as there is no possibility of

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demonetization.

Countries like India are mulling the option of regulating cryptocurrencies. An inter-ministerial committee is looking into the matter in India.

It has become a nightmare for regulators as -

(1) Anonymity makes it difficult to keep track of transactions.

(2) It can be used for money laundering and tax evasion.

(3) Terrorist organizations, like ISIS and drug traffickers rely on this.

(4) It is prone to hacking and other cyber-security threats.

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In this light, a proper policy on cryptocurrencies needs to be evolved.

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17. An internationally-binding agreement to strengthen the Outer Space Treaty of 1967 is both desirable and increasingly a necessity. Analyse in view of the traditional and emerging challenges in this arena.

1967 की बाह्य अंतरिक्ष संधि को मजबूत बनाने हेतु एक अंतरराष्ट्रीय बाध्यकारी समझौता वांछनीय और साथ ही एक आवश्यकता दोनों है। इस क्षेत्र में पारंपरिक और उभरती हुई चुनौतियों के आलोक में विश्लेषण कीजिए।

The Outer Space Treaty 1967 ensures-

(a) Peaceful uses of outer space

(b) Prevents ~~mult~~ militarization of space.

(c) Prevents any country from making territorial claims in space.

It has been successful to a large extent in achieving the above ~~ex~~ objectives:

But certain traditional challenges still remain —

(1) Space debris have increased manifold.

(2) Countries have launched many defence satellites, which can lead to militarization

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Apart from these, new challenges have emerged like -

(1) Weaponization of space by US and China, and development of Anti-Satellite systems by them.

(2) Entry of private players like SpaceX and private astronauts.

(3) Entry of newer countries like India.

(4) Problems of nuclearization of the Korean peninsula and use of space by Kim Jong-Un for launching missiles.

Thus, there is the existing Outer Space Treaty is inadequate to deal with these challenges.

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There is a need for a newer treaty to deal with them, and also make the International Space Station (ISS) more representative.

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18. Even after nearly 60 years in existence, AFSPA remains at the centre of debates with respect to countering violent insurgencies, role of the states and local communities. Discuss.

अस्तित्व में आने के लगभग 60 वर्षों के बाद भी, हिंसक उग्रवाद का मुकाबला करने और राज्यों व स्थानीय समुदायों की भूमिका को लेकर AFSPA वाद-विवाद के केंद्र में बना हुआ है। चर्चा कीजिए।

The Armed Forces Special Powers Act (AFSPA) —

(a) gives powers to armed forces to shoot and arrest and seize without warrant.

(b) Immunity to personnel for acts done under AFSPA.

This Act has been repeatedly used in conflict regions in the country like the North East (NE) and Kashmir (J&K)

The Government, especially the Centre, has defended the ~~act~~ Act arguing these powers are needed to deal with conflicts and insurgencies. It has been successful in Punjab, Tripura

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and Assam, where insurgency has ~~been~~ declined or wiped out.

Many state governments have opposed the Act as it enables the Centre to declare an area as 'disturbed' without the concurrence of the State.

~~Thus~~ Tripura recently repealed the Act. The Centre accordingly has granted Assam and Manipur the power to continue the Act.

Local communities have always opposed the Act as-

(1) Armed Forces use this immunity to commit excesses and human rights violations.

(2) Further alienates the local population from the mainstream

The Supreme Court recently removed the blanket immunity

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under AFSPA and ordered probe into Manipur 'Fake Encounters'. The 2nd ARC has also recommended the repeal of AFSPA.

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19. Analyse the challenges and opportunities inherent in the push for indigenisation of defence production in India. Also, identify the measures through which indigenous manufacturing of defence equipments is being encouraged by the Government.

भारत में रक्षा उत्पादन के स्वदेशीकरण की दिशा में निहित चुनौतियों और अवसरों का विश्लेषण कीजिए। साथ ही, उन उपायों की भी पहचान कीजिए जिनके माध्यम से रक्षा उपकरणों का स्वदेशी निर्माण सरकार द्वारा प्रोत्साहित किया जा रहा है।

Challes Indigenization of defence production involves defence production by Indian firms.

Challenges faced

(1) Lack of coherent policy.

(2) Absence of private players like Boeing, Lockheed Martin of US.

(3) Dearth of large capital required for setting up

(4) Absence of skilled workforce.

(5) Inefficiency of public sector firms like DRDO, HAL.

Opportunities

(1) Will save foreign exchange and make India self-reliant

(2) ~~the~~ Increase jobs.

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(3) Help in R&D and innovation.

(4) Can make India an exporter of defence equipments.

(5) Meet the challenge from hostile neighbours, – China and Pakistan

(6) Help in skill development.

(7) Can lead to forward and backward linkages.

Steps taken by government –

(1) Defence Procurement Policy gives preference to 'Buy Indian'

(2) Strategic Partnership Model for Indian firms to enter into partnership with foreign OEMs.

(3) Allowing 49% FDI into defence through automatic route

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(4) Integrated Missile Development Programme of DRDO.

(5) Development of TEJAS, and other indigenous fighters, tanks, etc.

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20. India's ability to puruse a clear-cut strategic vision depends on its ability to improve institutional cooperation and coordination between the armed forces and civilian bureaucracy. Discuss.

भारत द्वारा एक सुस्पष्ट रणनीतिक दृष्टि का अनुसरण करने की क्षमता वस्तुतः सशस्त्र बलों और सिविल नौकरशाही के बीच संस्थागत सहयोग और समन्वय में सुधार करने की क्षमता पर निर्भर करती है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Institutional cooperation between the armed forces and civilian bureaucracy in recent years has been impeded by the following -

(1) Non-functional Upgrade

(2) ~~Mos~~ Defence Ministry is staffed with civilian bureaucracy. which is involved in defence purchases ~~a~~ instead of defence personnel

(3) Issues of pay parity as per the 7th CPC

(4) One Rank One Pension (OROP)

These ~~can~~ lead to absence of cooperation and coordination in dealing with security issues especially internal security.

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It ~~was~~ is seen that civilian authority has to frequently take help of armed forces for disasters, law and order problems, and insurgency.

In the absence of clear cut policy, ~~an~~ there is a lot of blame-game, bickering and time loss in responding to the situations.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1242)

Name of Candidate	ARANYAK SAIKIA		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	41166
Center	ONLINE	Date	10/7/19

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
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16	15	
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18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi- 110009

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. Tribal art in India generally reflects the creative energy found in rural areas that acts as an undercurrent to the craftsmanship. Explain with reference to the Worli and Gond paintings. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में जनजातीय कला सामान्यत: ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पाई जाने वाली उस सृजनात्मक ऊर्जा को प्रतिबिम्बित करती है जो जनजातीय लोगों को शिल्पकारिता के लिए प्रेरित करती है। वार्ली और गोंड चित्रकलाओं के संदर्भ में स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Tribal art in India is found in many different forms across various tribes. They reflect the creative energy found in rural areas and craftmanship. The most notable of them being Worli tribal paintings of Maharashtra and Gond paintings of central India.

(1) Use of locally available colours from flower petals, minerals like limestones or precious stones.

(2) Use of various themes, ranging

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from mythological creatures, like serpents to day-to-day life, like dancing, hunting and gathering.

(3) Tribal artists depict their close association with nature especially in Gond paintings.

(4) In Worli paintings, different geometrical shapes like circular serpents are seen.

(5) There is diversity in medium. Worli paintings are sometimes drawn on the walls of houses or floors of the backyard.

Thus, Worli, Gond and other tribal paintings reflect rural creative craftsmanship.

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2. Though it had its achievements, the exclusion of Indians from the system was a key feature of judicial reforms introduced by Cornwallis. Analyze. (150 words) 10

यद्यपि कॉर्नवॉलिस द्वारा आरंभ किए गए न्यायिक सुधारों की अपनी उपलब्धियां थीं, तथापि इस व्यवस्था से भारतीयों का बाहर रखा जाना इसकी एक मुख्य विशेषता थी। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

The Cornwallis Code was a system of judicial reforms to bring in -

(1) Separation of judiciary from executive.

(2) Establish rule of law

(3) Bring in a uniform set of judicial administration ~~an~~ throughout British India.

These were the positive aspects of Cornwallis' ~~to~~ judicial reforms that also included setting up of courts of circuit, district and Nizami adalats.

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However, the judicial reforms systematically excluded Indians from the system.

(1) Indian judges could not try Europeans over criminal matters.

(2) Europeans were given many exemptions and privileges in respect of their criminal and civil liabilities.

(3) Most Indians could not rise up in rank across the judiciary.

(4) The highest appeal rested with the Privy Council under the King

~~The~~ In order to correct these imbalances, Lord Ripon introduced the Ilbert Bill to bring parity between Indian and European judges. But it had to be subsequently dropped.

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3. Outline the course of the revolutionary movement in the Indian freedom struggle during the 1920s and 1930s, paying special attention to the contributions of Bhagat Singh. **(150 words) 10**

भगत सिंह के योगदान पर विशेष बल देते हुए, 1920 और 1930 के दशक के दौरान भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में क्रांतिकारी आंदोलन की कार्यप्रणाली को रेखांकित कीजिए।

The 1920s and 1930s saw the growth of militant revolutionary nationalism due to –

→ Disenchantment of some freedom fighters over the failures of Non-Cooperation and Civil Disobedience Movements, and Gandhian Satyagraha in general.

→ Feeling among some nationalists that violent force was the only way to ~~th~~ force the British out of India.

This led to a number of activities among revolutionaries, such~~as~~ as.

— Kakori train robbery
— Murder of ~~Judge Kano~~ Saunders who had killed Lala Lajpat Rai

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- Dropping a bomb in front of the Central Legislative Assembly.
- Surya Sen's Chittagong armoury raid.
- Steps taken by Sachin Sanyal and Rashbehari Bose to organize armed insurgencies.

Bhagat Singh's role

Bhagat Singh and his Hindustan Revolutionary Army (HRA) played important roles in the murder of Saunders, bomb at the Legislative Assembly and Kakori robbery.

In his later years, Singh moved away from violence and touched socialism and secularism. He was hanged in March, 1931 in the Lahore conspiracy case.

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4. The Marshall Plan was important in the recovery of the European states from the aftermath of the Second World War. However, it also became a crucial factor in the creation of two Europes i.e. East and West. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध के उपरांत यूरोपीय राष्ट्रों को पुनर्जीवित करने में मार्शल योजना महत्वपूर्ण थी। हालांकि, यह दो यूरोप (अर्थात् पूर्वी और पश्चिमी यूरोप) के सृजन में एक महत्वपूर्ण कारक बन गया। चर्चा कीजिए।

The Marshall Plan was introduced by the US to help European countries recover from World War II (WW II).

Positive effects of the Plan

(1) The Plan financed post-war reconstruction of Europe.

(2) US gained from increasing international legitimacy, and rise in American businesses that helped Europe's reconstruction.

(3) It helped in the growing acceptance of capitalism as market economies flourished.

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Impact on the east-west divide

(1) Those countries that accepted the Marshall Plan were mostly Western European. They grew tremendously in those years, ushering in prosperity of its people and greater ties with the US

(2) The Eastern European countries remained under Soviet influence and did not get access to Marshall Aid. Their development was less, greater corruption and inefficiencies appeared.

The ~~greatest~~ starkest difference between the East and West could be seen in the fortunes of East and West Germany.

These divergences ultimately led to the collapse of the Berlin Wall

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5. Examine the causes behind the existence of bonded labour in contemporary India. Also, discuss the steps that should be taken for its redress. **(150 words) 10**

समकालीन भारत में बंधुआ मजदूरी की विद्यमानता के अंतर्निहित कारणों की जांच कीजिए। साथ ही, इसके निवारण हेतु उठाए जाने वाले कदमों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Bonded Labour is a form of forced labour in which the person is bound to provide labour to an employer without any remuneration.

Causes for its existence in India

(1) Poverty → With over 25% of the population poor, many of these have no option but to work without pay just to get access to food, clothing and shelter.

(2) Caste and feudal systems allow ~~to~~ large landholding castes to force lower castes to provide unrequited labour.

(3) Weak implementation of laws

(4) Lack of awareness among

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people about the forms of bonded labour.

(5) Absence of a law on domestic ~~labour~~ workers where bonded labour is prevalent the most.

(6) Rising incidents of trafficking of women and children from the northeast and Tribal areas.

Steps needed to be taken for its redress

(1) Ensure effective implementation of laws. Article 23, 24 of the Constitution and ILO conventions clearly ban domestic labour.

(2) Raising awareness among people, empowering civil society to ~~tach~~ identify bonded labour.

(3) Ultimately, poverty and caste-inequalities must be targeted in the long run.

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6. State the factors that enhance the risk for initiation or continuation of abuse of drugs by the youth. What measures can be taken to address this issue? **(150 words) 10**

युवाओं द्वारा मादक द्रव्यों का सेवन आरम्भ करने अथवा उसे जारी रखने के जोखिम को बढ़ाने वाले कारकों का उल्लेख कीजिए। इस समस्या के समाधान के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा सकते हैं?

Drug addiction has become a major problem among the youth, especially in states like Punjab.

Factors that enhance the risk for initiation or continuation among youth

(1) Peer pressure

(2) Rising access to a culture of consumption where ~~a~~ drugs are seen as a way to happiness and freedom.

(3) Associated with this is the lack of access to information, and awareness.

(4) High competition, stressful ~~high~~ life and the inability to cope with the same

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(5) Easy access to drugs especially in the drug corridors like Punjab and North-East

Measures that can be taken

(1) States can follow the Punjab model of having buddy officers in schools to raise awareness.

(2) Focus on full implementation of NDPS Act with a Special Task Force to arrest and jail drug smugglers.

(3) Providing rehabilitation facilities to drug addicts in particular and focussing on mental health in general.

The recently launched National Strategy on Drug Demand Reduction is a good step

Tackling the menace of drug abuse is an important step towards achieving SDG 2 — Health for All.

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7. Critically analyze the impact of globalization on culture in the context of India. (150 words) 10

भारत के संदर्भ में संस्कृति पर वैश्वीकरण के प्रभाव का समालोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Globalization has had a ~~due~~ mixed impact on culture in India.

~~(1) Impact on gender~~

(1) Creation of a culture of consumption → While industrialization drove cities in the 1970s, modern urban centres are centred around shopping malls, multiplexes and restaurants.

(2) Corporate culture → Many urban young professionals ~~and~~ work in corporations with a hectic schedule. They are highly paid, which they use to consume high-end goods.

(3) Impact on women → Globalization has given women new opportunities

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in work, fashion and education. But it has also led to commodification of women, rise in women violence and pornography.

(4) Threat to indigenous cultures and knowledge systems

Traditional weavers, artisans are losing their jobs, while MNCs are patenting haldi, tulsi etc for their medicinal values. This has generated cultural nationalism — a greater assertion of national cultures and identities.

(5) Homogenization v/s glocalization

Many cultures are converging. eg- Wearing of jeans pants, popularity of rock music etc.

Many MNCs are adapting to local cultures. eg- STAR having channels in local languages.

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8. Giving a brief account of distribution of cotton textile industry in India, identify the factors responsible for localization of this industry in Ahmedabad–Mumbai–Pune region. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में सूती वस्त्र उद्योग के वितरण का संक्षिप्त विवरण प्रस्तुत करते हुए, अहमदाबाद-मुंबई-पुणे क्षेत्र में इस उद्योग के स्थानीयकरण हेतु उत्तरदायी कारकों की पहचान कीजिए।

Cotton textile industry is currently spread out over many parts of India - The three most prominent belts are. (Refer Fig 1)

(1) Ahmedabad - Mumbai - Pune region

(2) UP and Northern India.
Prominent centres include Kanpur, Moradabad, Agra etc.

(3) Southern India.
Prominent centres include Salem, Madurai, Mysore, etc.

~~Factors responsible~~

(4) Eastern Region with Kolkata, Patna, Murshidabad as prominent centres.

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Factors responsible for localization in Mumbai-Ahmedabad region

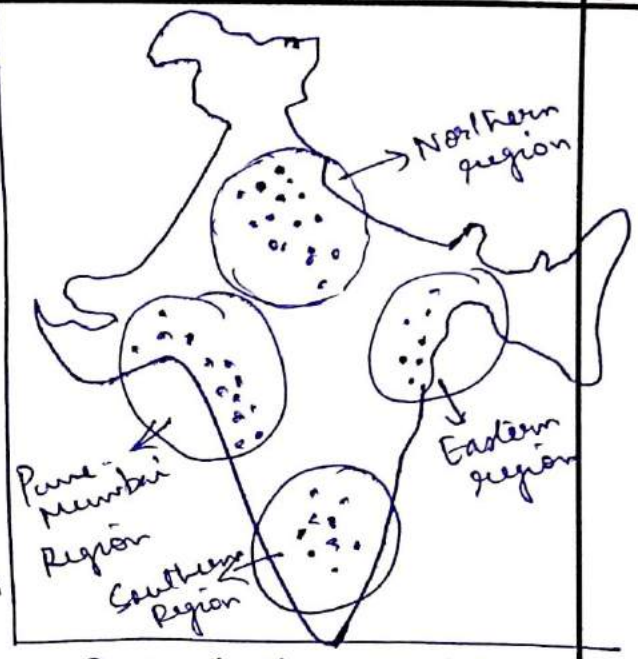

Fig1: Cotton-Textile Industries

(1) Availability of cotton from the black soil belt of Central and Western Deccan Plateau.

(2) Access to cheap migrant labour from eastern and Central India

(3) Access to ports for export, and a good network of roads and railways.

(4) Mumbai is an important financial centre. So, there is access to finance.

In recent years, this industry has been given support by the government to upgrade its technology.

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9. How do increasing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions impact coastal and marine ecosystems? Highlight various measures that can be taken for protection and restoration of such vulnerable ecosystems. **(150 words) 10**

ग्रीन हाउस गैसों (GHG) के उत्सर्जन में वृद्धि, तटीय एवं समुद्री पारितंत्र को कैसे प्रभावित करती है? ऐसे सुभेद्य पारितंत्रों के संरक्षण तथा पुनरुद्धार के लिए अपनाए जा सकने वाले विभिन्न उपायों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

GHG emissions have different impacts on coastal and marine ecosystems

(1) Global warming from GHG emissions leads to glacier melt, rising sea levels and alteration of salinity.

(2) Acidification of oceans and changes in ocean currents.

(3) Warming of ocean waters and associated extreme events like cyclones.

All of this can have adverse effects on ecosystem productivity, damage to corals, ~~and~~ death of fish and growth of invasive species

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This can be detrimental to the livelihood of coastal communities.

Various measures needed to restore and protect marine ecosystems

(1) Protection of corals and mangroves along the coast.
Recently, Mangroves for Future (MFF) programme was launched to protect and restore mangroves.

(2) Taking steps to mitigate GHG emissions including sticking to Paris Agreement goals and SDG 13

(3) Involving the participation of ~~to~~ coastal communities in coastal management.

(4) Geo-engineering techniques to sequester carbon can also be looked into.
~~Ac~~ India needs to converge its Blue Revolution strategy with the NAPCC to achieve desired outcomes.

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10. Explain the phenomenon of a Polar Vortex. Also, comment on the reasons as to why tropical areas as south as Florida have been witnessing sub-zero temperatures in recent years. **(150 words) 10**

ध्रुवीय भंवर (पोलर वोर्टेक्स) की परिघटना की व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही, उन कारणों की भी विवेचना कीजिए कि क्यों फ्लोरिडा जैसे दक्षिणवर्ती उष्णकटिबंधीय क्षेत्रों तक में हाल के वर्षों में शून्य से भी कम तापमान देखने को मिल रहा है।

A ~~pe~~ Polar Vortex is a belt of ~~a~~ low pressure cold air over the polar latitudes.

This Vortex traps the arctic cold air, and prevents it in from going southwards.

In recent years, the Vortex has occassionally broken due to weakening of jet streams, leading to a gush of cold air over the southern lattitudes, leading to sub-zero temperatures in areas like Florida.

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11. The most powerful trend of medieval Indian literature is devotional poetry which dominates almost all the major languages of the country. Elucidate. **(250 words) 15**

मध्यकालीन भारतीय साहित्य की सबसे सशक्त प्रवृत्ति भक्ति काव्य है, जो देश की लगभग सभी प्रमुख भाषाओं पर हावी रही। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Medieval Indian literature was dominated by the Bhakti movement that stressed on eternal devotion and love.

~~The~~ It was interspersed across all major languages.

(1) In Hindi and North India, Kabir's Doha, Ramanandas poetry and Mirabai's devotional songs for Krishna are worth mentioning.

(2) In Kashmir, poetess Lal Ded focussed on spiritual devotion

(3) In Punjabi, Guru Nanak's ~~Nirgu~~ Nirguna Bhakti — or unconditional devotion became

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a rallying point for Sikh poetry.

(4) In Marathi, Nam Dev, Gyandev, and Tuka Ram generated Marathi pride and nationalism through devotional poetry.

(5) South India → The Alwars and Nayanars such as Akka Mahadevi stressed on devotion to Shiva or Vishnu.

(6) In Bengal, Sri Chaitanya was instrumental in creating Bhakti for ~~Shi~~ Sri Krishna.

(7) In Assam, Sri Manta Sankardev ~~wrote~~ composed the Kirtans — devotional poetry for Krishna and Vishnu.

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(8) In Urdu, poets like Mirza Ghalib, ~~Sh~~ Abul Faizi composed poems of love and devotion.

(9) In Sindhi, Risalo by ~~Shah~~ Shah Latif stressed on devotion.

Thus, the medieval Indian literature was dominated by ~~Bt~~ devotional poetry.

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12. Discuss the major changes introduced by the Government of India Act, 1919 and its significance as a historical landmark in the Indian freedom struggle. (250 words) 15

भारत सरकार अधिनियम, 1919 द्वारा आरम्भ किए गए प्रमुख परिवर्तनों और भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष में एक ऐतिहासिक घटना के रूप में इसके महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए।

The Government of India Act, 1919 introduced ~~major chan~~ was enacted to give effect to Montague's August, 1917 statement.

Major changes introduced

(1) Introduction of dyarchy in the provinces with ~~su~~ subjects transferred to popularly elected ministers, and some reserved for the governor.

(2) Introduction of bicameralism in the Centre.

(3) Expansion of Indians in the Viceroy's Executive Council

(4) ~~I~~ Continuation and expansion

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of system of separate electorates.

(5) Setting up of a Public Service Commission for recruitment to civil services.

Significance as a landmark in the Indian freedom struggle

(1) It gave ~~access~~ Indians access to a more popular legislature and executive.

Many of the Congress Ministers gained experience in administration

(2) It had an impact on the functioning of the Congress Party. The Party was divided on the issue of fighting elections, which led to the creation of Swaraj Party under CR Das and Motilal Nehru.

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(3) Vitalbhai Patel became the first Speaker in the Central legislative Assembly.

(4) It paved the way for decentralization and federalism which shaped future India.

(5) Separate electorates gave greater legitimacy to communal politics which ultimately led to the Partition.

(6) The Simon Commission, that came to investigate the working of the Act, also led to the Nehru Report on constitutional reforms. This united many parties and gave them the experience of drafting the Constitution of free India.

Thus, the Act of 1919 played a landmark in the freedom struggle.

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13. Multiple factors allowed the British to gain control over India. In this context, highlighting the main developments, trace the course of British conquest of India from 1757 to 1856. **(250 words) 15**

विविध कारकों ने अंग्रेजों को भारत पर नियंत्रण प्राप्त करने में सफलता प्रदान की। इस संदर्भ में, प्रमुख घटनाक्रमों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, 1757 से 1856 तक अंग्रेजों के भारत विजय की कार्यवाही की रूप रेखा प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

Starting from the Battle of Plassey in 1757, ~~the~~ the British gained full control over India by 1856.

The factors that favoured British conquest

(1) Superior arms, weapons and scientific technology as compared to Indians.

(2) Lack of unity among the regional powers like Marathas, Rajputs, etc.

(3) Absence of a strong central power due to feuds and weakening of Mughals.

(4) Use of treacherous diplomacy and systems like Subsidiary Alliance.

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(5) Control over sea and naval trade, and access to rich revenues from Bengal through the drain of wealth.

(6) Absence of nationalistic feelings among Indian soldiers who could be hired easily by the British.

Course of British conquest: 1757-1856

(1) Battles of Plassey and Buxar gave them access to the revenue and lands of Bihar, Bengal and Orissa.

Warren Hastings followed a policy of Ring Fence by protecting British territories from Marathas and Mysore by entering into agreements with them.

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(2) Under ~~to~~ Lord Wellesley, Subsidiary alliance was used to win over the Marathas, Hyderabad, Mysore and the Carnatic.

(3) Lord Dalhousie used his Doctrine of Lapse to annex states like Jhansi, Nagpur, Satara.

(4) Treachery and outright war was used against Sindh and Punjab and annexed.

(5) In case of foreign powers in India, British first ousted the Portuguese and Dutch. French were overthrown with the Battle of Wandiwash in 1760.

Thus by 1856, British conquered the whole of India.

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14. Give a brief account of the circumstances under which Indo-Sri Lanka Peace Accord was signed in 1987. Mentioning its important provisions, provide a critical assessment of this accord. **(250 words) 15**

उन परिस्थितियों का संक्षिप्त विवरण दीजिए, जिसके तहत 1987 में भारत-श्रीलंका शांति समझौते पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए थे। इसके महत्वपूर्ण प्रावधानों का उल्लेख करते हुए, इस समझौते का आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

The Indo-Sri Lanka Peace Accord (ILPA) was signed in 1987 to put an end to the Tamil insurgency affecting Sri Lanka.

Circumstances leading to ILPA

(1) Rising Tamil insurgency hurting Sri Lanka.

(2) Growing ~~In~~ domestic demand among Indian Tamils to address the injustices being meted out to Lankan Tamils.

(3) There was a fear that a demand for independent Tamil Ealam would also include Tamil Nadu, affecting the integrity of India.

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Important provisions of ILPA

(1) It amends the Sri Lankan Constitution – 13th Amendment.

(2) It allows for setting up of Tamil provinces in the north with greater autonomy.

(3) Steps to be taken to ensure equal treatment of Tamils as citizens of the country, including having Tamil as one of the official languages apart from Sinhalese.

Critical assessment

(1) The ILPA did take steps towards greater integration of Tamils in Sri Lanka.

(2) It increased India's presence in the island nation, not just diplomatically, but also

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through The Indian Peacekeeping Force (IPKF).

(3) However, the Accord failed to end the insurgency. In fact, the IPKF suffered huge losses and PM Rajiv Gandhi was assassinated.

(4) India's entry into Sri Lanka was resented by the people there, as a big brotherly step.

These factors have shown that the ILPA wasn't quite successful in achieving its objectives.

The recent move towards China by Sri Lanka is also seen by many as a result of the Accord.

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15. With India becoming increasingly urban and the urban poor increasing in number, it is imperative that the challenges they face be addressed urgently. Discuss.
(250 words) 15

भारत में हो रहे द्रुत शहरीकरण और शहरी गरीबों की बढ़ती संख्या के साथ ही, यह अत्यावश्यक हो गया है कि इनके द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों का तत्काल समाधान किया जाए। चर्चा कीजिए।

India's urbanization rate is one of the fastest in the world, with currently 27% of the population classified as urban by Census 2011.

However, with urbanization, ~~the~~ the ~~num~~ number of urban poor is poor is also rising, mainly due to rapid rural-urban migration by unskilled workers facing rural and agrarian distress.

Challenges faced by urban poor

(1) Lack of access to affordable housing. As per the Technical

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Group of on Urban Housing Shortage (TG 12), the shortage is close to 30 million.

(2) Lack of access to urban infrastructure including sanitation, piped water, electricity and transportation.

(3) Poor governance due to weak capacities of urban bodies, and low accountability

(4) Rising crimes, especially against women in domestic work.

(5) Lack of access to good jobs leading to more people working in informal ~~sector~~ sector with no social and job security.

These challenges have resulted in –

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- Overcrowding of slums
- Open defecation and exploitation of ground water.
- Increasing inequality.
- Slow ~~mo~~ upward mobility in class hierarchy.

Addressing these challenges is imperative to make cities the engines of sustainable and inclusive growth and fulfill SDG 11.

The steps taken such as Swachh Bharat Mission - Urban, PM Awas Yojana - Urban and National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM) are the right steps in this regard.

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16. Violations of women's sexual and reproductive health rights are often deeply engrained in societal values and traditions. Comment.

(250 words) 15

महिलाओं के यौन और प्रजनन स्वास्थ्य अधिकारों का उल्लंघन प्रायः सामाजिक मूल्यों और परंपराओं में गंभीरतापूर्वक अंतर्निविष्ट हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Women's sexual and reproductive ~~rights~~ health rights (SRHRs) ~~are~~ deal with the autonomy of women in choosing sexual partners, deciding on the number of children to have and access to medical facilities to ensure proper sexual and reproductive health.

However, violation of ~~SRR~~ SRHRs is very frequent due to deeply engrained societal values and traditions, as shown below-

(1) Marital rape is very common as ~~peo~~ society believes that once married, a woman must

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always submit to her husband's desires.

(2) Female genital mutilation (FGM) is done to make women lose their libido and be 'good girls'.

(3) Sterilization is more common among women, as per NFHS data, as it is believed that men will lose their strength due to sterilization.
In reality, male sterilization is safer.

(4) Women hardly have control over the number of babies she will have. In some societies, it is taken as God's gift.
This explains high TFRs in districts of Bihar and Assam.

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(5) Girls do not have access to separate toilets and napkins during periods. This period poverty forces them to drop out of schools.

(6) Women are not allowed to choose their partners in most societies.

The result of this violation of SRHRs is seen in high maternal mortality rates, poor nutritional status of women and rising sexual crimes against woman, including honour killing.

The recent steps like Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao are right steps in this regard.

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17. What do you understand by the term Land Degradation Neutrality? Highlight its significance and the steps required to achieve it.

(250 words) 15

भू-निम्नीकरण तटस्थता पद से आप क्या समझते हैं? इसके महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए एवं इसे प्राप्त करने हेतु आवश्यक कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) refers to the systems and processes that ensure that the total natural resource base of the land and its ecosystem services remain constant or increase over time.

Significance of LDN

→ Most lands of the land are degrading due to deforestation, soil erosion, or pollution, thereby lowering its productivity.

→ But degradation of lands affect agricultural productivity, emit greenhouse gases (GHGs)

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and make it unsuitable for habitation.

→ This affects the food security and livelihood of agricultural populations. It also increases pollution and global warming

→ LDN ensures that land degradation is reversed, ecosystem services are restored and food security and other concerns taken care of.

Steps required

LDN ~~to~~ has been advocated by the UN REDD+ (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation) and UN CCD (UN convention to Combat Desertification).

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(1) Afforestation such as the Great Wall of Africa and Sahel Initiative.

(2) Conservation of forests with peoples participation as in the Biosphere Reserves.

(3) Going for Climate Smart Agriculture of FAO, and Zero Budget Natural Farming (ZBNF) to reduce input pressure on land.

(4) Solid and liquid waste management to ensure that only treated wastes are dumped.

(5) Following UN REDD+ concept of providing ~~incd~~ incentives to developing countries, using landscape restoration approach of IUCN (ROAM)

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18. State the geographical and economic importance of Hindukush-Himalayan region. How are the critical geographical features of this region changing and what possible consequences will it have? (250 words) 15

हिंदुकुश-हिमालय क्षेत्र के भौगोलिक एवं आर्थिक महत्व को स्पष्ट कीजिए। इस क्षेत्र की महत्वपूर्ण भौगोलिक विशेषताएं किस प्रकार परिवर्तित हो रही हैं और इनके संभावित परिणाम क्या हो सकते हैं?

The Hindukush - Himalayan (HKH) region is a massive chain of mountains spanning Central and South Asia.

~~Geographu~~

Importance of HKH

Geographical

(1) It is a source of major river systems like Ganga, Indus

(2) It affects climatic patterns by acting as barriers to winds. One major effect is that on the monsoon.

(3) It is home to high biodiversity of flaura and fauna.

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Economic

(1) The river systems and high grasslands are a source of livelihood to farmers, shepherds and fishermen.

(2) They also provide inland navigation facilities.

(3) The high altitude gorges are used for hydro-power projects

(4) Many different minerals are found, like coal, limestone, etc.

(5) The rich biodiversity is a source of timber, minor forest produce and medicinal plants.

Changes occuring in the region

(1) Man-made deforestation and encroachment.

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(2) Melting of glaciers ~~in the~~ due to climate change.

(3) Hydel dams are changing river courses and drying up rivers.

(4) Frequent earthquakes also change the geographical structures.

(5) Greater tourist flow has led to accumulation of waste.

(6) Shrinking biodiversity due to encroachment and poaching.

Possible consequences

It can severely affect food security in the region, affect livelihoods of the poor, increase floods and ~~reduce~~ reduce access to ecosystem services.

The governments of these countries have come up with an Integrated Centre for Mountain Development (ICIMOD) to tackle the challenges.

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19. What is the most accepted reasoning behind occurrence of earth's magnetism? Discuss the factors behind its variation temporally and spatially. **(250 words) 15**

पृथ्वी के चुंबकत्व की घटना के पीछे सर्वाधिक स्वीकृत कारण क्या है? कालिक और स्थानिक रूप से इसके परिवर्तन हेतु उत्तरदायी कारकों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Earth's magnetism is caused by the movement of molten iron in the outer core that generates a magnetic field. (Fig 1)

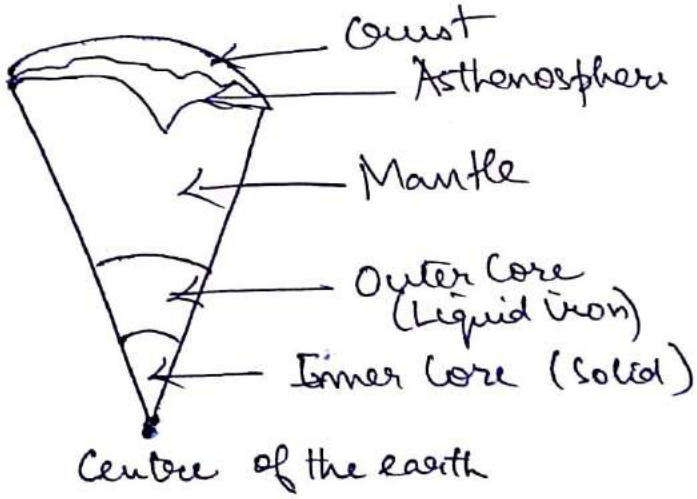

Fig 1: A slice of earth

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The magnetic ~~cor~~ field keeps on changing both over land (spatially) and over time (temporally).

Factors

(1) ~~Over~~ Temporally, changes in convective currents of the liquid iron core change the field.

The concentration of iron also changes over time.

→ This changes both the direction and strength of the field.

(2) Spatially, changes can be due to presence of

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particular ferrous rocks that increase the strength of the field.

It can also be due to changes in structure of the crust – continent or oceans.

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20. Explain Walker Circulation. Discuss how it influences Indian Monsoon.

(250 words) 15

वॉकर परिसंचरण, इसमें होने वाले परिवर्तनों और उन तरीकों की व्याख्या कीजिए जिनसे वे भारतीय मानसून को प्रभावित करते हैं।

The Walker Circulation is a movement of air over the tropical oceans, more pronounced over the Pacific Ocean, in a East-West manner.

~~By~~ It is an atmosphere-oceanic circulation, that has a significant bearing on El Nino-Southern Oscillation (ENSO).

By strengthening its effects on ENSO, Walker Circulation

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~~leads to greater warmening~~

~~of~~ has a bearing on the monsoons.

A strong ENSO due to a Walker circulation significantly reduces the monsoons in India and vice-versa.

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